taxation of personal property in that State, as personal property of all structures and other property in private ownership on the Hot Springs National Park. (Mar. 3, 1891, ch. 533, Sec. 5, 26 Stat. 844; Mar. 4, 1921, ch. 161, Sec. 1, 41 Stat. 1407.)

Action for death or personal injury within places under exclusive jurisdiction of United States—application of State laws.—Sec. 457, Tit. 16, U. S. Code, reads as follows:

In the case of the death of any person by the neglect or wrongful act of another within a national park or other place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, within the exterior boundaries of any State, such right of action shall exist as though the place were under the jurisdiction of the State within whose exterior boundaries such place may be; and in any action brought to recover on account of injuries sustained in any such place the rights of the parties shall be governed by the laws of the State within the exterior boundaries of which it may be. (Feb. 1, 1928, ch. 15, 45 Stat. 54.)

State workmen's compensation laws; extension to buildings and works of the United States.—Sec. 290, Tit. 40, U. S. C., provides:

Whatsoever constituted authority of each of the several States is charged with the enforcement of and requiring compliances with the State workmen's compensation laws of said States and with the enforcement of and requiring compliance with the orders, decisions, and awards of said constituted authority of said States shall have the power and authority to apply such laws to all lands and premises owned or held by the United States of America by deed or act of cession, by purchase or otherwise, which is within the exterior boundaries of any State and to all projects, buildings, constructions, improvements and property belonging to the United States of America, which is within the exterior boundaries of any State, in the same way and to the same extent as if said premises were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State within whose exterior boundaries such place may be.

For the purposes set out in this section, the United States of America hereby vests in the several States within whose exterior boundaries such place may be, insofar as the enforcement of State workmen's compensation laws are affected, the right, power, and authority aforesaid: Provided, however, That by the passage of this section the United States of America in nowise relinquishes its jurisdiction for any purpose over the property named, with the exception of extending to the several States within whose exterior boundaries such place may be only the powers above enumerated relating to the enforcement of their State workmen's compensation laws as herein designated: Provided, further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to modify or amend sections 751-796 of Title 5. (June 25, 1936, ch. 822, Secs. 1, 2, 49 Stat. 1938, 1939.) Discussed in Capetola v. Barclay White Co., 139 F. (2) 559.

State unemployment compensation laws, application within Federal areas.—Par. (d), Sec. 1606, Title 26, U. S. Code. It is provided that:

No person shall be relieved from compliance with a State unemployment compensation law on the ground that services were performed on land or premises owned, held, or possessed by the United States, and any State shall have full jurisdiction and power to enforce the provisions of such law to the same extent and with the same effect as though such place were not owned, held, or possessed by the United States. (53 Stat. 187; Aug. 10, 1939, ch. 666, title VI, Sec. 613, 53 Stat. 1391.)

DEFENSE HOUSING PROJECTS

The Act approved October 14, 1940, known as the Lanham Housing Act (Public 849, 76th Congress, 54 Stat. 1125, U. S. C., Title 42, Sec. 1521, et seq.), which authorized the Federal Works Administrator to provide housing for persons engaged in national defense activities, provides in Section 10 thereof that:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the acquisition by the Administrator of any real property pursuant to this Act shall not deprive any State

